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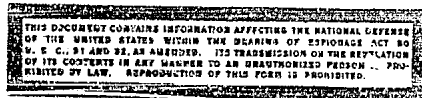
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CADRES SHUN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC WORK AS
 AFTERMATH OF THREE ANTI'S AND FIVE ANTI'S MOVEMENTS

The Three Anti's and Five Anti's movements have engendered nervousness among financial and economic workers in government offices, and have driven many of them to seek new jobs in order to avoid suspicion, investigation, and accusations of corruption.

Following the conclusion of these two movements, workers in government banks, tax-collection offices, and organs concerned with prices, business conditions, and planning shunned jobs in these agencies for the following reasons:

1. Fear that they would be accused of corruption if they made mistakes in their work.
2. Fear that, over a period of time, they would eventually be dragged into corruption by merchants whom they must constantly contact in their daily work.
3. Fear that they would inevitably succumb to the "sugar coated bullets" /bribery/ of the capitalist class, because even veteran cadres were unable to dodge and resist these "bullets."
4. Fear that they would be tempted and corrupted by their daily handling of money.
5. Fear that they would be slandered and accused of corruption because they worked in economic and financial agencies where corruption had been exposed by the Three Anti's Movement.
6. Fear that there was no future working in tax-collection offices, and that tax collectors were not highly esteemed.

The seriousness of this tendency among government workers prompted the Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao, a China Democratic League organ, to publicize this matter and to devote a section of its "letters to the editor column" from

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3 - 24 June 1952 to attack this ideological error. The Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao added its weight to the attack on 15 June 1952 when the editor announced that a section of its "Letters to the editor column" would be reserved each Saturday for "discussions" on this problem.

According to the letters published in these two papers, most of the workers guilty of this ideological error were new employees from petty bourgeoisie families who belonged to the intellectual class, and who had little experience in the "revolutionary struggle."

Letters discussing this ideological error generally asserted that this incorrect thought was a display of individualism, selfishness, and the desire for personal glory and profit by workers who were insufficiently indoctrinated by party principles. Workers were asked to stand firmly by party principles, work for the welfare of the people, and clearly demarcate the ideology of the capitalist class and that of the proletariat. They were told to correct their misconceptions and remain on financial and economic jobs since these are essential to national economic reconstruction.

The text of a letter published in the 15 June 1952 Jen-min Jih-pao, revealing the psychological effects of the Three Anti's Movement on financial and economic workers, as well as texts and excerpts of letters appearing in the Kuang-ming Jih-pao from 3 to 24 June 1952 follow.

Jen-min Jih-pao, 15 Jun 52

To the Editor:

I work for a certain firm in Shanghai. During and after the Three Anti's Movement, most of my comrades actively and cheerfully kept up their work. But there were a few comrades who were not as positive as before the movement. Mentally they developed many anxieties. A buyer named Wang Kuei-sheng, who joined the firm in July 1951, was very active and exhibited no special problem prior to the Three Anti's Movement.

But after the conclusion of the Three Anti's Movement, Wang's ideology changed. His enthusiasm for work was dampened, and he was very jittery in his work. He did only what he was told to do; he did not offer his opinions regarding his work. To avoid suspicion, he took a few comrades along with him each time he went out to buy things for the firm. When he returned to the office, he would explain the transactions to his superiors three to five times. At present he does not want to deal with merchants and he is shifting his responsibility to others. Each day he writes down all his transactions in a little book. He said he does this, so that in case of another Three Anti's Movement, he would have some evidence to defend himself.

When I asked him why he wasn't as active as before, he replied that he was afraid of dealing with merchants, that if he were not careful in his dealings with them, he would be dragged into trouble and be recorded in history as a wicked person. Wang said the best thing for him to do was to have no association with merchants and thereby avoid all trouble.

Wang's opinions are not correct; I have spoken to him, but I have not changed his views. I hope Comrade Editor will help Wang solve his ideological problem.

Li Chia-ch'un

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Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 3 Jun 52

Editors's comment: After the conclusion of the Three Anti's and Five Anti's Movements there are some cadres who do not want to do financial or economic work, and who are afraid to deal with merchants. This problem deserves our attention. We are publishing two letters from comrades Chiang An-hsiang and An Shu-jen. We hope that you will start discussing this matter in a practical manner and criticize this ideological error in order to help create a correct attitude toward financial and economic work and consolidate the victory of the Three Anti's and Five Anti's Movements.

[Headline:] I am Beginning to Recognize the Ideological Error of Belittling Tax-Collection Work

To the Editor:

I am a new student at the Central Tax Affairs School who entered the school in September 1951. After I was admitted, I exhibited the serious ideological error of belittling tax-collection work and other economic and financial jobs. I felt that if I were not careful in my dealings with merchants and in my daily handling of money, I could easily make mistakes that would lead people to say I was corrupt. I was also afraid that other people would look down on me because I was a tax cadre.

During the Three Anti's Movement, I worked in the Peiping Tax-Collection Bureau where I saw some workers who were corrupted by the poisonous attack of law-breaking capitalists and who were subsequently punished for their crimes. I was frightened and felt that in my future work I could not, in the long run, escape the corrosive ideology of the capitalist class. Even if I were not corrupt, I faced the danger of being dragged into trouble by merchants.

I also noticed that many cadres in the tax bureau were only junior middle school graduates, whereas I was a senior middle school graduate. I thought the tax bureau was wasting my ability on menial tasks. After reading an article entitled, "Do Not Waste Capable Personnel, Properly Place Personnel," published in the 19 May 1952 issue of the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, I was convinced that the bureau was wasting capable personnel on unimportant jobs.

With the help of the party and my fellow students, I learned that my ideological error was an unwitting display of my individualism. My ideological error was also due to my lack of a proper outlook on life that was wholeheartedly dedicated to the service of the people. But my cognizance of my error is not profound, and I ask everyone to help me solve my problem.

An Shu-jen

[Headline:] Shunning Economic and Financial Work is an Ideological Error

To the Editor:

After the Three Anti's Movement was concluded, there developed some forms of individualism among the workers in government, financial and economic agencies and business enterprises. People who held responsible jobs in fixing prices, reporting on business conditions, and economic planning sought to leave their jobs because they were suspected and investigated during the Three Anti's Movement. In my own unit various types of ideological mistakes were discovered by ideological investigations. They are:

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1. During the Three Anti's Movement a large number of big "tigers" [corrupt merchants] were caught in the pricing, current business conditions, and planning offices. Therefore, these offices were regarded as "tiger" dens. In these types of work there is always a danger of being "swallowed" by the "tigers." Therefore, these workers want to wash their hands of any responsibility by leaving their jobs.

2. The second type of ideological error belongs to the purchasing agents. These workers know that they must always be in close contact with merchants. As soon as these contacts are made, these workers face the danger of being dragged into trouble.

Our organization has already penetratingly criticized these two types of thought. We feel that these two types of ideological errors are a display of individual greed, namely, the desire to be rich and concern for one's personal interest. We know that pricing, business reporting, and planning are important phases of work in the financial and economic departments of government. They have a definite function in the over-all economic reconstruction of the nation. It is a grave mistake to adopt a negative attitude or to be afraid of taking on responsibilities merely because of personal considerations or because one has been previously suspected or investigated. After being educated by the Three Anti's Movement, we should increase our vigilance to safeguard the nation's wealth from being swallowed up by the "tigers" and to prevent the lawbreaking capitalists from launching their attack against us. We must see this problem from the standpoint of the people and help them wipe out these evils and exterminate the terrifying "tigers." By doing this we assume a correct attitude toward our nation and the people. We should never permit the existence of the wrong ideology of shunning jobs that are concerned with pricing, reporting, planning, and buying.

Chiang An-hsiang

Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 5 Jun 52

To the Editor:

After reading the two letters from comrades An Shu-jen and Chiang An-hsiang, I feel that their way of thinking is wrong. Comrade An said there was no future in his work at the tax bureau and that if he was the least careless in his contacts with merchants and in the handling of money, he would make mistakes, and people would say he was corrupt.

Every job in our great motherland is a revolutionary task and each job is important, especially tax collection, which has great bearing on our nation's reconstruction and the people's livelihood. You cannot say that this work is unimportant.

As to contacts with merchants and the handling of money, economic and financial workers cannot avoid this. The question is what kind of contacts do you make? Contacts for the good of the public or for your own interests? As for the handling of money, this is something you need not worry about. Handling money is no evil matter. Money by itself does not hurt anyone; it is only a question of whether you have any evil intentions toward it.

If you are not corrupt, the People's Government will not let people slander you. As long as you are completely dedicated to working for the welfare of the nation, you cannot be corroded by the capitalist ideology or dragged into trouble.

Ch'en Pu-hsiang

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Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 5 Jun 52

[Headline] The Dislike for Contacts With Business Men Is an Ideological Error

To the Editor:

There is a Mr Wang in my firm who formerly knew a great number of merchants. During the Three Anti's Movement he confessed giving some organizational secrets to businessmen and was severely criticized for this. He now abhors contacting businessmen for fear of being suspected. I believe this is a mistake. At present, the government is sustaining a large number of private industries and business enterprises and is extending various forms of assistance to help them expand production. Therefore we, who do financial and economic work, must maintain our contacts with businessmen.

Chang Lei-hsiung

Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 10 Jun 52

[Headline] Shunning Economic and Financial Work Is an Act of Individualism

To the Editor:

As the Three Anti's Movement enters a constructive stage, we must rigorously criticize any ideological error and prevent it from taking root, otherwise we will not be able to consolidate the movement's victory or carry out large-scale economic reconstruction. The day of large-scale economic reconstruction of the motherland is fast approaching, and we should not reject economic and financial work. On the contrary we must greatly strengthen our self-confidence.

Hu Kuei-chang

Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 12 Jun 52

[Headline] Stand Firmly on Principles and You Will Not Be Dragged Into Trouble

To the Editor:

I am a second-year student at the Banking School at Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin. In the midst of the Three Anti's Movement, I read in the newspapers that certain old cadres who had once participated in the revolution and escaped the bullets of the enemies surrendered their party principles as soon as the capitalists launched their recent "sugar coated bullet" attack against them. I then thought to myself that since I have not had the training and the experience of the revolutionary struggle, it would be easy for me to make mistakes in my future bank work which would affect my career. Therefore, I adopted the erroneous ideology at that time of not wanting bank work and sought to change my course of study.

Lo Yun-wu

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Wang-ming Jih-pao, 21 Jun 52

To the Editor:

I am also a financial and economic worker who formerly was burdened with the ideology of not desiring to do this type of work. I believe that the main reason for belittling economic and financial work is the inadequate understanding of its significance. Mao Tse-tung wrote in 1942, "We must not only know how to manage politics and handle military party, and cultural affairs, but we must also know how to conduct economic affairs. If we can handle all affairs except economic affairs, then we are completely useless and we will be struck down by our enemies."

Tax work is an important phase of economic work. In the past, my ideological error was serious. For instance, when I went to the villages, the people would say: "The financial and economic cadres are here again; I suppose they are collecting grain tax." Listening to such words, I was not happy, and my ideological error became more serious. I now realize that such thinking is incorrect.

Wang Chen-min

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